

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1982

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Austria	17.5. Italy	1000 Lira. Oman	0.70 India
Bahrain	33.87	London	45.00 Qatar
Bulgaria	33.87	Monaco	4.50 India
Canada	C\$ 1.10	Riyal	50 P.
Greece	400 MM	Riyal	500 P.
Iceland	6.50	Saudi Arabia	6.00 India
Denmark	6.50	Tunisia	6.50 India
Egypt	1.50 P.A.	Liberia	6.50 E.S.P.
Egypt	1.50 P.A.	Liberia	6.50 E.S.P.
France	4.50 F.	Morocco	5.50 Euro
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Great Britain	35 P.	U.S.	1.50 D.M.
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ESTABLISHED 1887

Spy Guilty Of Giving U.K. Data To Russia

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Geoffrey Prime, a longtime Russian language specialist for British intelligence, pleaded guilty Wednesday to passing secrets to the Soviet Union that did "exceptionally grave damage" to Britain and its allies during the past 15 years.

Sentencing Mr. Prime to a total of 38 years in prison — 35 years for espionage and 3 years for sexual offenses — Britain's lord chief justice, Lord Lane, called him a "ruthless, rationally motivated spy." In his work for Britain's main electronic intelligence agency, Mr. Prime gained access to matters of "the very highest secrecy," the prosecution said, and provided the Soviet Union with vast quantities of information.

The details of what Mr. Prime gave the Soviet Union were not disclosed in open court, but the description of his activities appeared to confirm estimates by U.S. officials that the Prime case is one of the most serious Soviet penetrations of Western intelligence since World War II. For nine years, ending in 1977, Mr. Prime worked on Soviet communications intercepts by Britain and the United States.

Mr. Prime, 44, listened grimly as Britain's attorney general, Sir Michael Havers, presented the evidence against him. He wept when



Geoffrey Prime, left, pleaded guilty Wednesday to charges of espionage in Britain. At right, Mr. Prime's wife, Rhona, and an unidentified man arrive for the trial at the Old Bailey in London.

his wife, Rhona, who first told police of his espionage, testified that he is now "totally repentant and remorseful."

A confession given by Mr. Prime to police, along with what the state called "the indispensable tools of a modern spy" found in his home, form the basis of the sexual attacks on three young girls. He also pleaded guilty to those offenses Wednesday.

The failure to detect Mr. Prime's spying over so long a period has aroused anger among British politicians about security in intelligence agencies. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will make a full

statement on the case to Parliament on Thursday.

Wednesday's session at London's Old Bailey lasted less than two hours, 25 minutes of which was closed as Sir Michael gave Lord Lane an account of the secret material that Mr. Prime told police he had turned over to the Soviet Union.

In the public part of the session, Mr. Prime pleaded guilty to 10 counts in two indictments covering the sexual offenses and espionage.

Mr. Prime's statement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. and Allies to Meet on Tentative Trade Pact

International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — European and Japanese diplomats are to meet later this week with U.S. officials in an attempt to work out details of an announcement of a reported agreement in substance on East-West trade.

The accord could lead to removal of U.S. sanctions against six British, French, Italian and West German companies involved in construction of the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

A European diplomat said a meeting scheduled for Wednesday was postponed at the request of the United States and may be held Thursday or Friday. The outcome of Tuesday night's National Security Council session, at which the issue was to be discussed, remained unclear Wednesday.

Before the council's meeting, Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said he expected an announcement on an agreement soon. He said President Ronald Reagan was reviewing the sanctions that his administration imposed on companies involved in the pipeline project.

The reported accord between the U.S. and its allies, according to diplomats in Washington and in Europe, has been sent to European capitals for approval.

The agreement on the substance of an accord was the second harbinger in less than a week that the pipeline dispute was nearing an end. Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini of Italy said last week, after meeting with Mr. Reagan, that "a solution is very near."

The New York Times reported

Wednesday that the projected agreement is a delicate two-part arrangement. First, the United States and its allies would agree to a document setting forth a long-term basic approach to East-West economic relations in fields such as trade, credits, energy and technology transfer.

After that approach is agreed on, the Reagan administration is to lift sanctions on the ground that the new approach has strengthened the alliance and eliminated the need for the sanctions. The Times said. The measures were imposed in December and expanded in June.

U.S. officials said that the French, reported to be most concerned about not appearing to make concessions in return for removal of the U.S. sanctions, have asked that publicity about the accord be held to a minimum, according to The Times.

Diplomats confirmed that the agreement, hammered out in intensive negotiations at the State Department over the last two weeks, covers a broad outline for developing

ing a Western alliance policy on strategic aspects of East-West trade, especially on credits for the Soviet Union, sales of high technology items to Moscow and energy imports from the Soviet Union.

It also is understood that next June's economic summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, will be the target for completing the policy studies. Until then there is to be a moratorium on energy purchases from Moscow and possibly on sales of certain high technology items, particularly in the energy field.

The administration has said from the time it imposed sanctions that it would lift them if agreement could be reached on more effective measures against the Soviet Union in the trade field.

One White House official, reflecting the extreme caution with which U.S. officials have approached the negotiations, said Tuesday "all the pieces are not yet in place." He said he still could not say when an announcement would be made — "today, tomorrow, next week, next month."

U.S. Asks Its El Salvador Envoy for Restraint

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. ambassador to El Salvador has been told to refrain from making public criticisms of human rights "abuses" by Salvadoran security forces, according to administration officials.

The officials said Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan and ranking White House aides had concluded that "the decibel level had risen higher than our policy has allowed in the past" after a recent speech in San Salvador by the ambassador, Deane R. Hinton.

In the speech to Salvadoran businessmen, Mr. Hinton strongly criticized the Salvadoran legal system as well as acts of violence by rightist extremists. Mr. Hinton, 59, a career diplomat who has served in San Salvador for 17 months, threatened an end to U.S. military aid unless human rights abuses by security forces were stopped.

An administration official said the speech "took us a little by

surprise." He said there was no anger with Mr. Hinton, but concern that the Reagan administration wanted to avoid "going public" especially while pressing for human rights and an end to terrorism in El Salvador.

The White House said Wednesday that Mr. Hinton retained the "full faith and confidence" of President Reagan despite the controversy. Larry M. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, said Mr. Hinton had not been reprimanded for the speech.

The speech had been cleared by the State Department, but not the White House. "Most ambassadorial remarks are not," Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Hinton's blunt remarks at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon in San Salvador startled many of the businessmen, who are key supporters of rightist parties in El Salvador. In the past, Mr. Hinton has not only strongly supported Salvadoran government policies, but has also criticized opponents of those

policies. Since his speech, he has been the target of angry criticisms in the rightist press.

Officials in Washington and San Salvador have made it clear that the Hinton speech did not mark a shift in U.S. policy, but reflected growing frustration by the U.S. Embassy at the inability of the Salvadoran legal system to bring rightist terrorists to trial.

What especially angered U.S. officials, including Mr. Hinton, was the decision in October by two Salvadoran judges to, in effect, exonerate a politically well-connected army officer implicated in the murders of two American land redistribution workers and the head of El Salvador's land program.

Michael P. Hammer and Mark D. Pearlman, who worked for the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations' American Institute for Free Labor Development, were shot and killed, with José Rodolfo Viera, director of the Salvadoran Institute for Agrarian Reform, in a restaurant in the Sheraton Hotel in San Salvador on Jan. 3, 1981.

Mr. Hinton suggested that the continuity of U.S. military aid was at stake unless El Salvador "makes progress in bringing the murderers of our citizens to justice" and controls abuses by security forces. An administration official said that the comment threatening an end to military aid "simply had not been cleared by the White House."

In San Salvador, a U.S. Embassy spokesman, Don Hamilton, said rumors that Mr. Hinton was planning to resign were "a bunch of baloney."

In recent days, Mr. Hinton, along with White House spokesmen, has said that the speech was cleared by the State Department, but administration officials indicated that the speech had not been read at the White House before it was given Oct. 29.

Some administration aides indicated that the objections to the



Deane R. Hinton

speech had less to do with its content — criticizing human rights abuses and rightist death squads — than with its candid language. Mr. Hinton said the rightist "mafia" in El Salvador was as much a threat to the nation's stability as leftist guerrillas.

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Six truckloads of Soviet corpses and three busloads of Afghan bodies were hauled from the north Afghanistan tunnel where a fuel truck exploded and burned, an Afghan farmer who witnessed the disaster was quoted as saying Wednesday.

He also was quoted as saying that angry Afghans who survived the explosion shot at confused Soviet soldiers who had blocked the tunnel and prevented victims from escaping in the belief that the explosion was a rebel attack.

The farmer was interviewed in the Pakistani border town of Peshawar by an organization called the Afghan Information Center, which claims to ensure accurate reporting on events in Afghanistan. The interview was later made available to Western reporters here in Pakistan's capital.

Such changes are usually only made when a leading political figure dies, but official spokesmen said they had no information that any member of the Politburo was dead.

A woman at the Communist Party Central Committee said: "We have no such information. Where did you hear such a thing?"

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Soviet television changed its programming Wednesday night without explanation, causing rumors in Moscow — later officially denied — that a member of the Politburo had died.

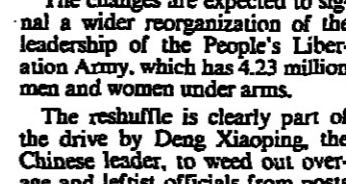
On one channel, a variety concert in honor of Soviet militia day was replaced by a film about Lenin and reminiscences of World War II. On the Moscow city television channel, an ice hockey match was replaced by piano music.

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The Associated Press

IEDIL, Afghanistan — Six



Tear gas billowed in a main street of Warsaw on Wednesday after a street demonstration.

Associated Press

In Warsaw, about 3,000 people gathered by the supreme court building where Solidarity was formally registered two years ago Wednesday as the first free trade union in the Soviet bloc. Shouting "End martial law" and "Free Lech Wałęsa," Solidarity's interned leader, they started marching in the direction of the central Victory Square but were stopped by heavily reinforced cordon of riot police.

The demonstrators were dispersed with tear gas but later regrouped into smaller groups. There were minor clashes in the old section of the capital and near the university and Communist Party headquarters. Nearly 300 people were reportedly to have been arrested.

Spokesmen for the military regime have accused Western governments, and particularly the Reagan administration, of fomenting the unrest. On Wednesday night it was announced on television that a U.S. citizen, identified as Roman Laba, a postgraduate sociology student, had been arrested as a spy and accused of maintaining contacts with underground Solidarity activists.

Peaceful protests were held Wednesday in the courtyards of several universities and polytechnic institutes. At Warsaw University, several thousand students and some staff members spent 25 minutes chanting slogans like "Solidarity" and "Down with the junta" before dispersing quietly.

Similar demonstrations were reported at universities in Wroclaw and Krakow.

A Western reporter in Nowa

Huta said that some 1,500 workers managed to form a procession outside the steelworks despite heavy police patrols. But a traditional route for protest marches into the center of the town was blocked by thousands of riot police, and the demonstrators were forced into side streets.

[The Associated Press reported that in Wroclaw, police dispersed 8,000 marchers and 7,000 spectators with tear gas, water cannons and flares. A core of 2,000 demonstrators continued to fight police and destroy property into the night, the agency said.]

Reagan Criticizes Regime

President Ronald Reagan chastized the Polish government Wednesday for "declaring war on its own people" by outlawing Solidarity.

Mr. Reagan issued a written statement saying the Polish people "fight for a cause all humanity shares with them" by struggling for freedom.

China Replaces 3 Key Generals; Broad Changes in Army Expected

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Major changes in China's armed forces appear to be under way with the replacement of the commanders of three strategic military regions.

The changes are expected to signal a wider reorganization of the leadership of the People's Liberation Army, which has 4.23 million men and women under arms.

The reshuffle is clearly part of the drive by Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, to weed out overage and leftist officials from posts of influence following the mandate for his reform policies from the 12th Communist Party Congress in September.

The changes reported so far involve the Nanjing, Guangzhou and Chengdu military regions. There are rumors that as many as 6 to 8 of China's 11 military regions could end up with new commanders.

Two previous changes were already reported in the Chinese high command following the congress. General Wei Guoqing, the 76-year-old chief political commissar, was replaced by Yu Qiuli, 68, a Deng loyalist who had been working in civilian economic planning.

The most significant recent command shift was made in the Guangzhou military region, which covers southeastern China. General Ni Fengzhi was replaced by General Xiang Shouzhu, his deputy commander.

The three new commanders were all elected to the party's new Central Committee in September, which would logically make them Deng supporters.

About 30 senior officers, most of them elderly, have already been retired to the Central Advisory Commission, which Mr. Deng established to provide dignified retirement as a government adviser.

Mr. Deng and his subordinates such as Wang Zhen, who supervised the changeover in the Guangzhou military region, have made an effort to praise the old veterans for their revolutionary contribution even while phasing them out.

Mr. Deng continues to control the armed forces through his post as chairman of the party's Military Commission. But it will not be clear how successful his overhaul of the military will be until after he has finished.

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Six truckloads of Soviet corpses and three busloads of Afghan bodies were hauled from the north Afghanistan tunnel where a fuel truck exploded and burned, an Afghan farmer who witnessed the disaster was quoted as saying Wednesday.

He also was quoted as saying that angry Afghans who survived the explosion shot at confused Soviet soldiers who had blocked the tunnel and prevented victims from escaping in the belief that the explosion was a rebel attack.

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House Democrats Plan A Push for Public Jobs In Postelection Session

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Democratic leadership has agreed to press in the postelection session of Congress for legislation that would authorize a public works program to provide jobs for the unemployed.

The decision, not to wait until the next Congress, when the Democrats will have an enhanced majority in the House, reflected the leadership's belief that a jobs program for the unemployed was endorsed by the outcome of last week's elections and has gained sufficient momentum to assure adoption by Congress.

At the same time, the Democrats' decision to press ahead immediately on job legislation in the Senate, which would provide funds for those public facilities in greatest disrepair, the Democratic bill would earmark funds on the basis of unemployment in an area.

Representative Henry S. Reuss, of Wisconsin, the Democratic chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, who attended the leadership meeting, said he foresees no great conflict between the two approaches toward disbursing funds.

"The bridges are falling down in the areas of worst unemployment," Mr. Reuss said. "The important thing is to get started on the highways, bridges, sewage systems and public structures that are ready to go."

Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the leader of the Democratic majority in the House, who also attended the meeting, stressed the need for immediate action. The new Congress could take several months to become organized, he said.

Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader, also has told White House aides that he supports legislation to create jobs. Mr. Michel conveyed his views Monday in a telephone conversation with Kenneth M. Duberstein, the chief congressional liaison, according to Mr. Michel's aides. The aides added, however, that Mr. Michel has not yet decided whether to press for the jobs bill in the special session, which begins on Nov. 29.

Mr. O'Neill said that in addition to the public works bill, the session would consider some major legislation put aside when Congress adjourned to enable members to campaign for re-election.

Mr. O'Neill said he expected the House to adopt all individual appropriations bills except those dealing with foreign aid and the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services. This included action on a controversial military spending bill, which Senate Republican leaders hope to avoid. The proposal would also reintroduce a \$3-billion program to stimulate new home building by providing low-interest mortgages. Congress approved such legislation before the election, but Mr. Reagan vetoed it. The Democrats

also are considering a job retraining plan to enable unemployed workers to prepare for new jobs, especially those in high technology.

"This lame-duck session will be a down payment on our election mandate," said an aide to the House Democratic leadership.

"We're supposed to do something, and do it fairly quickly."

The Democrats would finance their program by reducing proposed military spending and by drawing from savings and tax revenues they claim would result from the reduction of unemployment.

The Republicans have proposed to finance highway rebuilding by an increase in the gasoline tax.

Unlike the Republican bill in the Senate, which would provide funds for those public facilities in greatest disrepair, the Democratic bill would earmark funds on the basis of unemployment in an area.

As a counter to the jobs initiative expected from Democrats in the House, Senate Republicans have begun drafting their own public works bill designed to provide jobs through accelerated work on highways, bridges and other public facilities.

At the White House, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy spokesman, said the administration remained opposed to "make-work dead-end programs." He said, however, that President Ronald Reagan did not rule out a public works program that was "within the budget constraints."

The Republicans are thinking in terms of \$4 billion for highways and bridges, and \$2 billion to \$3 billion for sewers. There is no immediate cost estimate for the Democratic program, which would be in addition to a \$1-billion public works bill approved by the House and pending in the Senate.

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said, "We're going to send the Senate something to show them what our will is."

"If they don't do anything, it's on us," he added. Mr. O'Neill, who held a closed meeting Tuesday with other members of the Democratic leadership to decide on the job legislation strategy.

During the meeting, the House Democrats agreed to try to send to the Senate legislation to provide funds for the rebuilding of highways, bridges, sewer systems and other facilities that are in disrepair.

The proposal would also reintroduce a \$3-billion program to stimulate new home building by providing low-interest mortgages. Congress approved such legislation before the election, but Mr. Reagan vetoed it. The Democrats

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In Minnesota and Iowa, the 'Joke War' Rages

What Do You Call 2 Dirty Teddy Bears and a Tractor That Won't Start?

By Larry Green
Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — Insults and bitter barbs are the ammunition of The Great Midwestern Joke War now raging between Iowa and Minnesota.

For example, they like to ask in Minnesota: "Why do all football fields in Iowa have artificial turf?" It's so the cheerleaders won't graze after the game.

And in Iowa they are fond of asking why Minnesotans do not drink more Kool-Aid. Because they cannot figure out how to get two quarts of water into one of those little paper envelopes.

For more than two months now disc jockeys and newspapers in the two states have been firing volleys in the joke war. One radio station in St. Paul, Minnesota, even sets aside three minutes a day for Iowa jokes.

The timing may have something to do with the end of the harvest or the approaching winter or the Big Ten football rivalry between the two states.

But it is not a new pastime. For years it has been popular in Montana to poke fun at North Dakota, noting, for example, that North Dakota's state tree is the telephone pole. There are so many jokes, in fact,

Mike Dalton, a Great Falls, Montana, radio personality, has compiled books of them.

Like those being told in Iowa and Minnesota, North Dakota slams are "ethnic jokes" that someone has turned into state jokes," Mr. Dalton said.

"Every regional area of the country seems to have jokes about neighbors," said Carol Stuart, whose husband, the publisher Lyle Stuart, has released one of Dalton's Collections.

"The English make Irish jokes and the Irish make English jokes," Mrs. Stuart said. "The Australians make jokes about New Zealand. We went to a book fair in Frankfurt and a Turkish publisher said they make jokes about an area called Laos. He's thinking about using the North Dakota jokes, only adapting them to Laos."

Back in the Middle West, the momentum appears to favor Minnesota — at the expense of Iowa.

Here is a sampling of other salvos from the joke war as published in recent weeks by The Des Moines Register and The Minneapolis Star and Tribune:

- Did you know the University of Iowa closed down after someone stole the book?
- What is the difference between Minnesota and yogurt? Yogurt has a living culture.

- What do you call two dirty teddy bears and a tractor that will not start? The Iowa State Fair.

- Minnesota is the land of 10,000 lakes, 8,000 swamps and one fish.

- What is the difference between an Iowa girl and a trash bag? The trash bag is taken out at least once a week.

- What is printed on the bottom of beer bottles in Minnesota? Open other end.

- Then there is this little yarn about Iowa, often seen as the quintessential American farm state:

- Three Middle Westerners, a Kansan, a Missourian and an Iowan, all appearing on a quiz program, were asked to complete this sentence: "Old MacDonald had a..."

- "Old MacDonald had a carburetor," answered the Kansan.

- "Sorry, but that's wrong," said the game show host.

- "Old MacDonald had a free brake alignment down at the service station," said the Missourian.

- "Wrong."

- "Old MacDonald had a farm," said the Iowan.

- "That's correct," said the quizmaster.

- "Now for \$100,000, spell 'farm'."

- "Easy," said the Iowan. "E-I-E-I-O."

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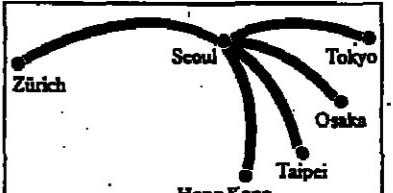
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The Democrats' Duty

"Tip O'Neill's solution [for Social Security] during the campaign was to eliminate Republicans... Well, eliminating Republicans is not a solution."

— Robert Dole.

Senate Finance Committee chairman.

Senator Dole is right on the mark. The Democrats, led by House Speaker O'Neill, exploited public fears that the ogre in the White House wanted to cut Social Security benefits. Polls suggest the issue played a large part in the Republican losses in the House. But there is a big difference between effective policies and effective government.

Reforms badly needed to put Social Security back on financial track will only be possible if the Democrats bear equal responsibility for higher taxes or lower benefits. The new Democratic House has no higher duty.

The Social Security retirement fund runs out of money this month. Last year, Congress authorized borrowing from the disability and health insurance trust funds to pay pensions through June. Congress could extend this power, but no amount of fiddling will keep the pension checks flowing past January 1984. According to new estimates, about \$155 billion in extra revenue or reduced benefits will be needed over the next eight years, provided the economy recovers from recession soon. If the recession lingers on, the deficit could double.

Can the 98th Congress get past the name-calling that paralyzed the 97th? The best hope is that both parties will unite behind the recommendations of a bipartisan Social Security commission chaired by Alan Greenspan, the economist. One piece of the Greenspan package, due in December, is likely to be to speed up scheduled payroll tax increases.

The Pipeline Maze

The diplomats of the Western alliance are grinding doggedly along in search of a way out of the pipeline maze. The meetings continue at the State Department, accompanied by murmurs of progress. It has been more than two months since the United States began imposing sanctions on the European companies that were shipping equipment built under U.S. license for the Siberian gas pipeline. It is hard to think of any decision in the last 10 years that has proved as deeply divisive.

Is there any light at the end of the pipeline? Maybe.

There are some useful lessons for Americans in this collision. One is that it is wise to try to do as Mr. Reagan has done, to reach through international corporate relationships into other countries' business. Those other countries see it as a direct attack on their sovereignty, and tempers rise fast. This tactic leaves a deeply damaging residue of suspicion. It strengthens all the nationalists and protectionists throughout Europe and Asia by enabling them to argue with plausibility that it is dangerous to let the Americans in. Their government will use them, the argument goes, to enforce its foreign policy.

Another lesson is that an embargo can only be built on a political consensus. You will

see. If President Reagan swallows that, and the White House now suggests that he might, House Democrats ought to meet him halfway with modest reductions in payments to affluent beneficiaries.

Actually, we hope the Greenspan commission and Congress look beyond the relatively minor reforms needed to carry Social Security through the 1980s. Once past the current crisis, rapid growth of the labor force should keep the system in the black through the rest of the century.

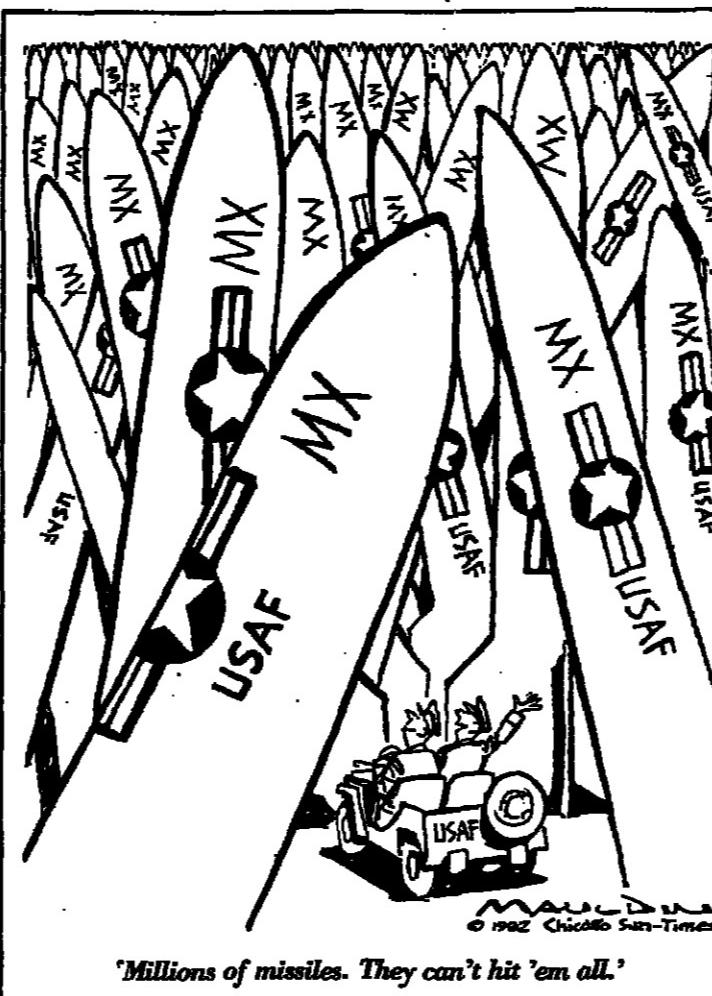
But if no major changes are made, the system will collapse around the year 2020, when retirement claims from the baby boom generation begin to hit it. With a potential revenue gap in excess of \$100 billion a year, how to finance Social Security could create a war between generations.

Is there a way to avoid this mess? One solution would be to raise payroll taxes two or three percentage points now, to allow baby boom workers to pay for their own retirement. A better alternative is to raise the retirement age gradually to 68, reflecting the increased vigor and longer life expectancy of the current work force.

That alone probably would not suffice. But in combination with less dramatic benefit changes — say, taxing a portion of benefits paid to affluent retirees — it could put Social Security on firm financial footing.

None of this will be possible, of course, if the Democrats drag the issue on into the 1984 presidential campaign. But for the moment, the campaign is over and so is the time for demagogery. There is hard nonpartisan work to be done if the pensions of the elderly are to be protected.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Washington Should Ease Its Pressure on Managua

By Anne Manuel

NEW YORK — As armed conflicts on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border threaten to lead to full-scale war, it is clear that U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, far from promoting pluralism, is in fact having the opposite effect.

Washington's policy of confrontation with the Sandinist government has served only to heighten the Nicaraguans' sense that they are besieged, prompting Managua to tighten restrictions on its domestic opposition.

And reported U.S. efforts to destabilize the Nicaraguan government by covert operations launched from Honduras and covert financial aid to what Washington calls "democratic forces" within the opposition — some are more democratic than others — discredits virtually all members of the opposition among the Sandinists and many other Nicaraguans.

Nowhere is this paradox more apparent than on Nicaragua's isolated and politically volatile Atlantic coast. The English-speaking descendants of African slaves and the fiercely independent Miskito Indians there harbor a traditional mistrust of central government. It is hardly surprising, then, that the coastal province of Zelaya has thus proved fertile ground for opposition to the Sandinist regime.

Discontent is fed by the campaign of *Somocista* guerrillas — many of them former members of former President Anastasio Somoza Debayle's national guard — who frequently launch incursions from nearby Honduras. Many Nicaraguans believe that Washington supports these guerrillas, and that it is quietly fomenting a civil war in the hope of upsetting the Sandinist government.

The U.S. policy has had the effect of "keeping a sore running," said Joe Kelly, a minister in the Protestant Moravian Church, which is supported by about 80 percent of the Miskito population. Ministers like Mr. Kelly are fighting hard to prevent further polarization of the already strained relations between the Indians and the Sandinist government.

The Reagan administration's policy makes this difficult task even harder. It is charged in Managua that some Miskitos aid the Somocistas and even travel across the border into Honduras to participate in raids said to be funded by the United States. As a result, the Miskitos are widely distrusted in Managua.

"We are against the wall," said Norman Bent, a Moravian pastor banished from the Atlantic coast by the Sandinists for allegedly aiding counterrevolutionaries. "We are fighting for reconciliation U.S. poli-

cally."

The author, who spent four weeks in Central America in July, writes for the weekly newsletter, *Business Latin America*.

Other Opinion

Weinberger's Asia Trip

What is now required is a broader dialogue between the United States and its allies in the area to define the nature of the threat which faces them and how best to deal with it.

Japan, which appears to have been taken aback by the strength of opposition to its expanding military role, will no doubt independently wish to allay the fears of its neighbors. It should certainly not be discouraged from shouldering a greater part of the military burden which, after all, is largely there to defend its own economic interests.

But battleships are not the only answer to the Russian presence. The United States and the West should also look for ways of reinforcing the economies of the region which, for the first time, are beginning to feel the strain of recession.

— The Financial Times (London).

Amnesty in Argentina?

Nearly 1,000 unidentified bodies have been found in six cemeteries throughout Argentina in the last few weeks. Despite denials by the country's military rulers, there is growing evidence that they are the remains of at least some of the people who disappeared during the military's brutal repression of opposition after the last Argentine coup in 1976.

It has been reported that some military officers, in bargaining with civilian political leaders over conditions for resuming civilian rule, are demanding that some form of amnesty be granted to officials who oversaw the "dirty war against subversion," as a general called it. There is real danger that unless this demand is met the generals might renege on their pledge to give up control.

Some civilian politicians in Argentina may

be so eager to return to power that they would be willing to grant the military its amnesty. That would be both a moral and a political mistake. To forgive the military could be an unintended signal to the general that brutal measures would be forgiven if they ever decided to take power again. That is too great a risk for Argentina to take.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Evren's Campaign

The results of the personal campaign led by General Evren on the theme "Either me or chaos" surpassed even the expectations of those who backed the Turkish referendum. Some 91.5 percent of the voters approved the new constitution. A less one-sided vote of approval would have been more convincing and perhaps would have allowed us to forget the particular conditions under which the vote was taken: Pitiless censure of newspapers during the two weeks before the balloting, and the banning of all propaganda other than that of General Evren.

It has not been forgotten what poor shape Turkey was in at the time of the coup d'état (led by General Evren): 20 deaths a day, all victims of terrorism of the extreme left or right. But the bill presented by the Turkish military for its services still seems high.

— Le Matin (Paris).

The U.S. Elections

The referendum [on Reagan's policies] is over and the result can hardly please the president. A new era is beginning. The days of spectacular victories in the Congress are over. Reagan will have to learn to govern by compromise.

— De Morgen (Brussels).

NOV. 11: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: A Boost for Newspapers

WASHINGTON — It is probable that Congress will ignore the recommendation that President Theodore Roosevelt has promised to make in behalf of cheap newspapers — that the tariff be taken off print paper and paper pulp. Leaders accuse the president of breaking faith with them in thus promising to advocate free raw material for the printing trade. An agreement was reached eight months ago by the speaker of the House of Representatives and leading senators that there would be no tinkering with the tariff by this Congress. There is irony in the comments now made about the agility with which the president has sought to please one-cent newspaper.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France
Telephone 747-1255. Telex 612718 (Herald). Cable Herald Partie

Direktor de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
General Manager: Alan Lecour, 24-34 Hennessy Rd, Hong Kong, Tel. 3-28-56-18. Telex 61170.
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F.R.C.S. Nanterre B 732021126 Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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HAIFA, Israel — Professor Shlomo Avineri's interpretations of the political scene in Israel following the Beirut massacres are overly simplistic, and therefore misleading.

The author, a political science professor at the University of Haifa, wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune in response to "The Beirut Massacres and the Two Political Cultures of Israel" (Oct. 14).

The argument that attributes to a victim of persecution some characteristics of his persecutor is groundless when applied to practical politics, and dangerous because of its generalization. Mr. Avineri, in suggesting a dichotomy of Israel's population depicts what amounts to a "nice" camp, the Labor supporters, communal European Jews, and an "ugly" camp, that of the Likud coalition, whose voters consist largely of immigrants from Middle Eastern countries. Taken to its logical conclusion, this argument would assert that Labor members, remnants of the Holocaust, should be the more vindictive and heartless, in contrast to Jews from Middle Eastern countries who had not lived through that traumatic experience.

Mr. Avineri rightly assumes that Menachem Begin's Zionist mentor was Vladimir Jabotinsky, but he characterizes the Zionism thinker as a military bogey. Nothing is further from the truth. Mr. Jabotinsky was a typical 19th-century liberal, a pacifist whose views bordered on philosophical anarchism. As a young man he wrote a play castigating all wars. The sanctity of human life was at the root of his liberal Weltanschauung.

Yet, he realized, as did Garibaldi before him, that a national liberation movement cannot count only on the goodwill of people. In a world armed to its teeth, military strength is the

Shoveling to a Nuclear 'Victory'

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — In the course of an extraordinary series of lectures here recently, Dr. Evan Koslow advanced in mind-numbing terms the proposition that if the American public could somehow be conditioned to make the right kind of civil defense effort, the United States could survive a knock-down, drag-out nuclear war.

Mr. Koslow is a bright young engineer who specializes in these matters. You could take comfort that he is dealing in well-hedged hypotheses.

Or you could until the arrival of an advance copy of a new book by Los Angeles Times reporter Robert Scheer. His proposition is that Mr. Koslow's flight of fancy is the very foundation of the Reagan administration's nuclear strategy. His first paragraph asserts the existence of a "secret plan for the United States to prevail in a protracted nuclear war." Ronald Reagan approved the plan earlier this year, Mr. Scheer says, and backed it up by sending Congress a civil defense program that would cost \$4.3 billion over seven years.

Underlying this effort to "harden" the populace, martial natural resources and plan the command and control of "nuclear war fighting," are assumptions shared at the highest levels of the administration: that the Russians think a nuclear war is winnable and that they are preparing for it; that the proper purpose of U.S. foreign policy is not just to contain the Soviet system; and that the United States can only press this objective by being willing to risk a nuclear confrontation.

That is Mr. Scheer's view, buttressed by what he said were hundreds of hours of interviews with Mr. Reagan; Vice President George Bush; Eugene V. Rostow, the nation's chief arms control negotiator; Assistant

Defense Secretary Richard N. Perle; Assistant Secretary of State Richard R. Burt; and other well-placed participants in making the administration's foreign policy.

It is impossible, of course, to verify all of Mr. Scheer's impressive documentation. But he adds new substance to the strong suspicion that Mr. Reagan has attracted to his strategic councils a collection of certifiable ideologues who share a conviction, central to all the rest of their designs, that a nuclear war can be "won."

The title of Mr. Scheer's book, "With Enough Shovels: Reagan, Bush and Nuclear War," is taken from a passage in an interview with Thomas K. Jones, the deputy undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, strategic and theater nuclear forces. Mr. Jones's message for America is: "Dig a hole, cover it with a couple of feet of dirt on the living room floor to increase protection for those taking refuge in the basement below. 'A lot of people would be loathe to do that,' said Mr. Koslow.

Enough shovels to go around, everybody's going to make it."

Except that, if Mr. Koslow is right, the hole that Mr. Jones would have us dig is a death trap — unless it is well-ventilated.

A much bigger problem would be to persuade people to take the necessary precautions — like shoveling a couple of feet of dirt on the living room floor to increase protection for those taking refuge in the basement below. "A lot of people would be loathe to do that," said Mr. Koslow.

Mr. Koslow freely admits that the United States, with its farm price-

support program, is way ahead of the Russians in the amount of foodstuffs stored away and available in the aftermath of a nuclear war. But distribution would be a major hurdle; most vehicles might be operational, but fuel to move them might not be available. Basements make the handiest shelters. In the warmer parts of the country, however, houses do not have basements. Texas would be in trouble.

If you are five miles (eight kilometers) away from a detonation, "blast" is no longer your problem," but fallout is. Even those sheltered survivors who escape the effects of fallout will find themselves confronting the effects of whatever damage has been done to the Earth's ozone shield. The resulting breakdown of ultraviolet light could harm food crops far more than fallout itself.

T.K. Jones is not completely out of his mind, Mr. Koslow said, but "you may come out and find that your culture has been destroyed, you are unable to get a job, and it's not possible to come together as a social and economic group anymore."

Listening to Mr. Koslow, you are convinced that civil defense is at best a dubious proposition. No program either exists or is likely to be undertaken on a big scale. Reading Mr. Scheer's book, you are persuaded that Ronald Reagan and his nuclear strategists have not even begun to take this into their calculations.

One conclusion seems inescapable. If administration officials ever start talking publicly the way they would have to talk in order to condition public opinion for "winning" a nuclear war, they would turn the relatively unfocused fear into the drive for a nuclear freeze into a national nuclear psychosis.

to an Arab-Israeli settlement now seems to lead through Washington, but it still argues that the Reagan peace initiative will not save the Americans from falling on their faces. The Russians openly suggest that the Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin will ignore U.S. pleas and refuse to make even the limited concessions that would satisfy pro-Western Arab leaders.

The Polburo clearly hopes that the United States will be at best equipped to deliver a negotiated settlement than the Soviet Union was to provide a military solution. And Moscow undoubtedly calculates that it would be a major beneficiary of the resulting anti-American mood.

Soviet tactics are designed accordingly. The Kremlin has chosen to keep a low profile and to display moderation. Despite its harsh public rhetoric, Moscow preached caution during the Arabs' recent, aborted attempt to challenge Israeli credentials at the United Nations General Assembly, and it has given its support to the moderate Arab peace plan drawn up at the summit meeting in Fez, Morocco, in September.

Soviet commentators remind their listeners that Moscow has always advocated a peaceful settlement guaranteeing not only Arab rights but also Israeli security. And although the Kremlin is proceeding with rearming Syria, it is also making clear its willingness to let Arab states that do not necessarily belong to the rejectionist front.

Moscow continues to criticize Egypt's loyalty to Camp David, but Soviet spokesmen now tend to emphasize what they feel are the constructive aspects of the foreign and domestic policies of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. Finally, the Russians strongly support the idea that Arab unity is a precondition for both confronting Israel and for talking to it. The war between Iran and Iraq is being portrayed as senseless and dangerous — something that only creates opportunities for Israel and the United States.

The United States is accused of trying to use the Camp David agreement to divide the Arabs, of encouraging Israel to invade Lebanon and of breaking its promise to the PLO to protect West Beirut against incidents like the massacre in the Chatila and Sabra refugee camps. The Reagan plan is described in Moscow as unacceptable and deceitful.

Arab leaders take these Soviet accusations seriously. Most Arab governments seem willing to give President Reagan the benefit of the doubt. They will apparently give him some time to try to work out a settlement but, more so because they lack other options than because they share his views.

If the United States fails again to put its money where its mouth is in dealing with Israel, it runs the risk of encouraging explosions in one or more moderate Arab states. And, as Egyptian journalist Mohammed H. Helmi wrote: "

Washington Remembers Vietnam

A Salute to the Survivors, a Memorial to the Dead

By Lynn Roselli
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two couples stood in front of the new Vietnam War memorial.

"And where was your son?" one man asked.

"He was killed just south of Saigon," the other replied.

"Mine was killed three weeks before he was to get out," said the first man.

"Sad," said one of the women, shaking her head.

"Sad," said the other.

Then Ward and Maxine Holzheimer snapped a picture of Jack and Tawanna Farley in front of the stark black granite monument that listed the names of their dead sons.

They have been trickling past the memorial for days now: the first of hundreds of thousands of Vietnam veterans and parents who have come here to observe a five-day salute to the men who fought in the divisive war.

From Wednesday, when the fence around the memorial on the Mall was removed, until Sunday's morning service at the National Cathedral, the National Salute to Vietnam Veterans will be aimed at giving a hero's welcome to men who never got one.

There will be a parade, floats, a flyover of air force and navy planes and open houses to reunite military units. There will be a 56-hour candlelight vigil, a reading of the names of the 57,939 Americans killed or missing in Vietnam and workshops on topics such as the herbicide Agent Orange, used as a defoliant in Vietnam, and the war's psychological aftereffects.

And there will be veterans, an estimated 250,000 of them, coming in wheelchairs and on crutches, by bus and plane and on foot, from Seattle and Boston and Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

This is the Vietnam veterans' day in the sun," said Jan Scruggs, an infantryman in the war and the founder of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund.

Unlike veterans of other wars, the men who fought in Vietnam often returned to a reproachful silence. "They came home quietly," said Al Keller Jr., national commander of the American Legion, "sometimes hurt and broken, while the nation looked away in shame."

Now, nearly a decade after U.S. troops stopped fighting in Southeast Asia, and long after it has become apparent that no one else was going to give them a

homecoming, the veterans are doing it for themselves. Led by Mr. Scruggs, veterans' groups raised \$7 million to build the memorial on the Mall. They also planned the week's activities.

The salute, Mr. Scruggs said, is also a chance to heal the rifts left by America's longest and most unpopular war. "This is just one way in which the country at large can begin to recover from the whole episode of Vietnam," he said.

Like the Vietnam War itself,

the granite memorial that lists the names of casualties has had its share of controversy.

The memorial, on a two-acre (8,000-square-meter) site between the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial, created a dispute as soon as its design was made public. Some veterans and congressmen called it a "tombstone" that failed to express proper patriotism and spirit.

Mr. Scruggs and others agreed to place a flagpole at the apex and to erect a statue representing the fighting men, which quieted the critics.

But there is still bitterness among veterans.

"The memorial's nice," said William Large, a recipient of the



United Press International
Veterans read the names of war dead engraved on the granite walls of the Vietnam War memorial in Washington.

Bronze Star from Massachusetts, "but it ain't going to take care of the Vietnam veterans."

"We need jobs," said another veteran.

A third man, who had no legs, said: "We had our doubts about coming here. I didn't know if

there would be demonstrations like there were when we left."

The man, Michael Lafleur, of Stoughton, Massachusetts, looked down the row of names chiseled into the black granite, and added: "It's like a mass grave, isn't it?"

Emerging Power Feud May Determine Future Of Spain's Communists

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — A bitter power struggle is unfolding within the ruins of the Communist Party of Spain and its allied trade union that could determine whether the organization, once the most outspoken of so-called Eurocommunist parties, survives as a negligible sect or as a credible representative of the left.

After the party's debacle in last month's elections, which swept the Socialists to power, Santiago Carrillo, 67, resigned last weekend from the post of secretary general that he had held since 1960.

Mr. Carrillo, who had led the

NEWS ANALYSIS

party through the wilderness of the Franco years into the open politics of Spain's young democracy, seemed to be taking responsibility for the electoral disaster that saw the party's share of the vote plummet from 10.8 percent in 1979 to a humiliating 3.8 percent.

But Mr. Carrillo, who won one of the Communists' four seats in the Cortes, immediately raised suspicions that he aims to retain real power in the devastated party by hand-picking a little-known Asturian militant, Gerardo Iglesias, 37, to succeed him.

Mr. Iglesias, who as a child had slipped into Spain across the Pyrenees, is a longtime Carrillo protégé, and he was duly elected by a Central Committee that is firmly under Mr. Carrillo's control.

In past party debates, Mr. Iglesias followed the Carrillo line of verbal support for a "Eurocommunism" independent of Moscow, but a stern, undemocratic manner in dealing with dissent within the party.

It was this essentially contradictory line that produced a chain of disputes, splits and purges of liberals seeking to undermine the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, according to a report in the Manila Evening Post, a pro-government newspaper.

The newspaper reported Monday that declassified documents indicate that subversives who were not further identified had infiltrated the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines, an organization of about 14,000 nuns and priests, both Filipino and foreign.

A spokesman for the association

said it was engaged in religious activities and social work among workers and farmers and termed the report "slander."

general. Mr. Sartorius would have been expected to try to reintegrate the many writers, artists and intellectuals who were drummed out of the party.

"I am now the new secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, and I am going to allow anyone to exercise the secretary generalship from the shadows," insisted Mr. Iglesias on Sunday. But the former coal miner is handicapped by not sitting in the Cortes, where Mr. Carrillo, who holds the party's only seat in Madrid, will continue to speak for the Spanish Communists.

Communist sources say that during the campaign, the party seemed to have a good deal of money; they add that it is noteworthy that, for all Mr. Carrillo's professed Eurocommunism, his electoral program was silent on Poland.

Now the party is reportedly deep in debt and extremely vulnerable.

Sedition Asserted In Manila Report

The Associated Press
MANILA — Military documents say a Roman Catholic organization has been infiltrated by subversives seeking to undermine the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, according to a report in the Manila Evening Post, a pro-government newspaper.

The newspaper reported Monday that declassified documents indicate that subversives who were not further identified had infiltrated the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines, an organization of about 14,000 nuns and priests, both Filipino and foreign.

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Santiago Carrillo

able to infiltration by the Soviet Union and such Moscow supporters as the Portuguese Communist Party.

With the party in shambles, the main arena for struggle between Mr. Carrillo and his foes has become the Workers Commissions, the Communist-influenced union movement. In the past two years, Marcelino Camacho, the movement's leader, grew increasingly estranged from Mr. Carrillo, resigned his Communist parliamentary seat and severed his other party ties.

In part, Mr. Camacho was meeting a challenge from the Socialists' General Workers Union, which in plant elections had pulled even with the Workers Commissions. But he also wanted to spare the union the fate of the Communist Party and defend himself against a plant-level campaign led by Carrillo's partisans against his leadership.

A Socialist government with an absolute majority in parliament will inevitably lend the General Workers Union the taint of being an "official" organization, giving the Workers Commissions an opportunity for growth.

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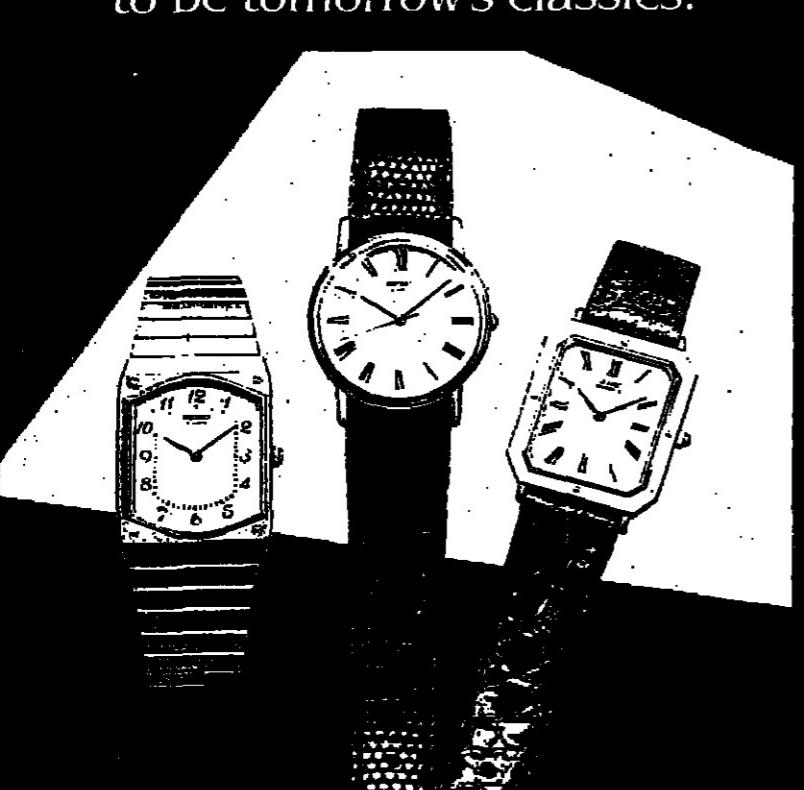
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Skepticism Is Growing On MX Basing Scheme Favored by Air Force

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Amid tight secrecy, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger put the final touches Tuesday on his recommendation to President Ronald Reagan on the basing of the MX nuclear missiles. Mr. Weinberger apparently favors placing the missiles in an array of sunken silos built close together.

At the same time, skepticism over the basing scheme continued to grow. A key administration adviser expressed doubts on technical grounds and influential senators and representatives prepared political and legislative blockades, including a cutoff of funds for the MX.

The reason for Mr. Weinberger's insistence on secrecy was something of a puzzle since Defense Department, U.S. Air Force and defense industry officials were nearly unanimous in saying that he had no choice but to recommend the scheme. The plan is known officially as "closely spaced basing" and popularly as "dense pack."

But a few officials, noting increased opposition to the project, worried that Mr. Weinberger, who has consistently favored mobility for the intercontinental missiles over stationary silos, might come up with something unexpected.

Female Infanticide Reportedly Upsets Chinese Sex Ratio

United Press International

BEIJING — The killing of unwanted female babies is occurring with such frequency in China that the sex ratio is being upset, an official Chinese report says.

The China Youth News said Tuesday that recent letters received from across the nation report abandonment and drowning of female babies.

It said statistics from an unspecified number of communes over the past two years said that three of every five babies were boys. If the trend continues, the report said, "there will appear a serious social problem in which a large group of men will be unable to find spouses."

China's tough birth control policy allows only one child per couple in urban areas and two in the countryside. Couples who exceed limitations risk economic penalties and forced abortions. The newspaper said that many young couples cling to "feudalistic thinking" that favors men over women.

"The wild card in this is still Caspar Weinberger," said an industry official. "Everyone is concerned that he might lean back in his chair and put his own twist on this."

At issue is a plan calling for the deployment of 100 missiles in a narrow array about 14 miles (22.4 kilometers) long near an existing military base in Wyoming, Nevada or New Mexico. Each concrete and steel silo would be hardened to withstand airbursts from Soviet nuclear bombs.

The key to "dense pack," according to its advocates, would be what nuclear planners call "fratricide," meaning that explosions from the first bombs would destroy or deflect those that follow in a salvo. They contend that surviving MX missiles could rise through the heat and debris in a retaliatory strike against the Soviet Union.

Officials said that Mr. Weinberger hardly had an alternative to that plan, except for recommending options such as a ballistic missile defense system or deceptive basing with decoys, because the air force had been instructed by the White House not to consider other schemes.

The "dense pack" plan, however, has been viewed skeptically by Charles H. Townes of the University of California, who headed an advisory panel on the MX. Mr. Townes, a physicist who won the Nobel prize, has reiterated his belief that closely spaced basing would still be vulnerable to Soviet attack, officials said.

Meanwhile, Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, planned to make public Wednesday a letter to other senators asking them to support an amendment that would delete funds for the missiles. In his letter, Mr. Hollings said: "We cannot let business as usual in the Pentagon be our objective."

"The MX in 'dense pack' will already cost \$35 billion over the next seven years," he said. "Real defense priorities and needs, along with a prudent economic course, should be our objective."

A spokesman for Senator Gary Hart, a Colorado Democrat, said Mr. Hart would support Mr. Hollings and insist on hearing testimony from Mr. Townes and other specialists, as well as air force representatives.

In the House, Representative Joseph Addabbo, the New York Democrat who is chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee on defense, plans to begin work on the 1983 military appropriations bill next week. Officials said he planned to try to delete funds for the MX.



The Associated Press
The crew of the U.S. space shuttle arriving Tuesday at Patrick Air Force Base in Florida. From left are Colonel Robert F. Overmyer, Vance D. Brand, William B. Lenoir and Joseph P. Allen.

5th Flight of U.S. Space Shuttle Set For Today Despite Leaky Regulator

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The four astronauts who will fly the next mission of the space shuttle Columbia arrived here Tuesday as preparations proceeded smoothly toward a scheduled launching Thursday.

Technicians worked through Tuesday night to make up the time lost in the countdown when they discovered a leaky helium regulator in the spaceship. After studying the problem, launching officials decided to bend mission rules and fly the Columbia despite the faulty system.

Stanley Gross, the shuttle launching director, said tests had determined that the leakage rate was lower than expected and that the regulator should operate under most conditions. The regulator is a backup unit for the pressurization of small jets used in maneuvering the spaceship.

According to mission rules, both the primary and backup regulators must be working normally before the Columbia can be cleared for liftoff.

Mr. Gross, conceding that the rules were being relaxed in this case, said: "We are compromising by saying the leak rate is acceptable to flight."

When the astronauts arrived here Tuesday morning after flying from the Johnson Space Center in Houston, the flight commander, Vance D. Brand, said: "We're all trained and ready. We know the ship is ready."

The pilot, Colonel Robert F. Overmyer of the Marine Corps, said: "I hope we put on a good show for you Thursday morning."

Columbia is to be launched at 7:19 A.M. Eastern Standard Time (12:19 GMT).

Mr. Brand and Colonel Overmyer will be accompanied on this flight, the fifth for the winged reusable spaceship, by two mission specialists, William B. Lenoir, an electrical engineer, and Joseph P. Allen, a physicist.

The four astronauts spent Tuesday afternoon in briefings while workers at launching pad 39-A stowed the crew's gear on board, closed and secured access panels to the Columbia's wiring and plumbing and began a sequence of communications, flight control and navigation checks.

The weather is forecast to be favorable for the launching at the Kennedy Space Center. If weather or mechanical troubles interrupt the final countdown, launching crews will have only 33 minutes in which to send the Columbia aloft.

On the first four flights, the launching "window" was usually two or three hours long. The shortness this time is dictated by lighting conditions at emergency landing sites and the timing and orbital positions required for deploying the two communications satellites that are mounted in the Columbia's cargo bay. Their deployment is the mission's primary objective.

About eight hours after liftoff, the astronauts plan to release the first satellite, SBS-3, for the shuttle's first paying customer, Satellite Business Systems Inc. of McLean, Virginia. On the afternoon of the second day, the other satellite, Amik C-3, is to be ejected into orbit. It is one of five orbiting relay stations operated by Telesat Canada for handling much of Canada's domestic communications.

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Both the Yugoslav Army and the militia maintain a large visible presence here. Yet acts of violence, mostly attacks on Kosovo Serbs or their property, continue to be reported every week in the Belgrade press.

Romania's Tax on Emigration Visas Could Hurt Trade Status, U.S. Warns

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department says that a new education tax that Romania has imposed on applicants for emigration visas could "gravely jeopardize" the preferential-tariff treatment Bulgaria receives on its U.S. exports.

The education tax appears to be a burden that will run into the tens of thousands of dollars in hard currency for those Romanian citizens who have received free education through the secondary, university and graduate school levels," John Hughes, the State Department spokesman, said Tuesday.

Mr. Hughes said the tax was contrary to the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, which provides for a right to leave one's country of birth. The Bush administration says Romania granted exit visas to settle abroad will have to pay back in Western hard currencies all expenses that the state had spent for their high school and university education.

At stake in the decision by Bucharest is whether Romania will continue to be eligible for the low tariffs that it has been receiving under its most-favored-nation status. An amendment to the Trade Act forbids granting such status to countries that levy more than a nominal fee on would-be emigrants.

Mr. Hughes said the tax would make it much more difficult for President Ronald Reagan to continue granting most-favored-nation status to Romania.

Yugoslavia Keeping Tight Lid on Kosovo

But Violence Is Frequent in Province Where Albanian Nationalism Rampan

By David Binder
New York Times Service

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — In Belgrade, three muscular men in black windbreakers boarded a night train to Kosovo, the southern province where nearly all of Yugoslavia's ethnic Albanians live.

In a conversation with a visitor in the aisle, the three men said in Serbian that they were headed for the provincial capital, Pristina, for a few days of what they called "service work."

On arrival near dawn, they were picked up by a van marked "militia." The three were plainclothesmen of the Yugoslav Federal Security Service, apparently sent here to help prevent acts of violence by Albanian nationalists.

An official in Belgrade, 150 miles (240 kilometers) to the north, said that since the rioting in March 1981 when nine persons were killed, the Yugoslav government had spent more than \$30 million to maintain order in the Kosovo Autonomous Province, which abuts Albania. The province, which is dominated by its approximately 1.2 million ethnic Albanians, contains only about 180,000 Slavs.

Both the Yugoslav Army and the militia maintain a large visible presence here. Yet acts of violence, mostly attacks on Kosovo Serbs or their property, continue to be reported every week in the Belgrade press.

A few days ago a newspaper reported that a young Albanian had splashed gasoline in the face of a 12-year-old Serbian boy and ignited it with a match. The boy avoided serious injury by pulling his sweater over his head, extinguishing the flames.

Such incidents have prompted many of Kosovo's Slavic inhabitants to flee the province, thereby helping to fulfill a nationalist demand for an ethnically pure Albanian Kosovo. The latest Belgrade estimate is that 198,000 Serbs and Montenegrins have left Kosovo for good since the 1981 riots.

The hatred that has developed between ethnic Albanians and the Slavic inhabitants is reflected in slogans painted overnight on walls.

In an interview, Ismaili Bajram, 53, a husky ethnic Albanian who is a member of the province's Communist Party presidium, spoke with pride of progress in the industrialization of the province, but he spoke scornfully of the Kosovo nationalists as "traitors."

Terminating the political situation good, he said, it was getting more stable every day.

"Now the school year has begun," he said, adding that, with 500,000 youngsters enrolled, "there have been no hostile actions, though of course you do find slogans painted here and there."

The ethnic turmoil in Kosovo has origins that go back more than five centuries, when the Serbian nation developed in this region and created a brief-lived empire that was ended by the Ottoman Turks in 1389. As the Turkish grip tightened, Serb peasants gradually migrated northward, and Albanians moved in, with their own language and culture.

After Serbia became independent again in the 19th century, Belgrade asserted dominance over the Albanians of Kosovo. After Tito's Communists took power in the 1940s, Kosovo's Albanians were ruled with an iron hand by the Serbian authorities of Belgrade for nearly 21 years. A minority in Serbia as a whole, the Albanians were already a majority in Kosovo.

After the riot of March 1981, one reason given for the unrest was that the province's ethnic majority was sharing unequally in the nation's wealth. But the demonstrators' main demand was political. They want Kosovo to be upgraded from an autonomous province to a full-fledged constituent republic of Yugoslavia. This idea was firmly rejected by Belgrade, which said it could prove to be the first step toward Kosovo's secession from Yugoslavia.

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*Available at additional cost.

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SCIENCE

Getting Close-Ups Of the Polar Bears

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

CHURCHILL, Manitoba —

Thirty-five miles from this settlement on Hudson Bay, Gordon Stenhouse, a wildlife biologist, has locked himself in a cage. There, he spends long hours watching the wild, hungry polar bears he has lured toward him with strategically placed portions of whale meat.

From the sanctuary of his cage Mr. Stenhouse, chief wildlife biologist for Canada's Northwest Territories, is studying the bears to test ways of detecting and then deterring the animals, which through no fault of their own have become dangerous pests to an increasing human population.

Contacts between the aloof seal-eating bears, the world's largest and strongest land-based predators, and humans are increasing rapidly as new technology is opening up areas of the arctic to exploitation. Oil rigs, artificial islands, and pipelines have been established in areas where the bears have thrived unchallenged for centuries.

The human invasion has caused problems for both species, explained Ian Stirling, a research scientist for the Canadian Wildlife Service, who spends his autumns here studying the world's southernmost population of polar bears. Mr. Stirling pointed out that last year at least one man working on an arctic oil rig was killed by a bear and that the numbers of bears killed by resource developers has risen sharply. In the Northwest Territories, where most of the energy exploration and reclamation work has taken place, 10 polar bears were killed by development teams in 1978, 16 in 1979 and 34 in each of the last two years.

Technically, polar bears are not an endangered species, though they are protected by law in all the

arctic countries. In Canada, whites may kill the bears only in self-defense, while some Indian and Eskimo groups are permitted to kill a limited number of bears. Native peoples have traditionally fed their sled dogs on bear meat, but the numbers of dogs have declined radically with the spread of snowmobiles. Still, a bearskin can be sold by hunters for more than \$1,000, and individual hairs, highly prized for tying fishing flies, sell for more than \$2 each in Japan.

Stirling estimates that there are 20,000 to 40,000 polar bears in the world. The vagueness of the count underscores the difficulty of examining with precision these thousand-pound flesh-eaters, who spend most of their active lives under water or on ice in freezing temperatures.

Much of what has been learned about the bears in the last 10 years has been learned in this old whaling outpost at the mouth of the Churchill River. Though roughly on the same latitude as London, and served by daily trains from Winnipeg, 650 miles to the south, the community of 700 people gears up each autumn for an infestation of polar bears. Schoolchildren are warned to keep off rocky areas, game wardens snare bears in town in culvert traps and put them in punishment pounds, and storekeepers sell sweatshirts proclaiming, "Our household pests are polar bears."

Mr. Stirling pointed out that the city, which a decade ago had some 5,000 people working at a missile base, lies in the path of the bears' seasonal wanderings. The major events on the bear calendar, activities that have only become known in the last 15 years, involve the retreat to the shore when the ice breaks up in June and July.

Nick Lunn, a graduate student working with Mr. Stirling, explained that the bears in this region come ashore around Cape Tatamag, 200 miles southward on the shore of Hudson Bay. Behind the coastline, the area is so remote and desolate that a 100-square-mile region dotted with the den of nursing females was not discovered until 15 years ago.

During the summer months and into the fall the bears travel northward on land toward Churchill. At this time they eat very little if anything and are very inactive. Lunn, who is studying their eating habits, says they essentially live off their accumulated fat.

As the chill spreads in the fall, the bears, except for the pregnant females, who remain at the dens, approach the coast once more, and



The New York Times

some of them come to Churchill, where every day they can be seen tearing at aluminum foil and cardboard containers at the town garbage dump. They are looking for snacks to tide them over until the ice forms and they can again gorge themselves on the 150-pound ringed and bearded seals that form their preferred diet.

Mr. Stirling and Mr. Lunn recently took their research project to the dump, assisted by Ian Thorleifson, a research technician from the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources.

Stalking an unsuspecting bear. Mr. Stirling fired a narcotic dart that almost instantly brought down the animal on a ledge of garbage. After the drug left the bear conscious but paralyzed, the scientists checked the tag in its ear and the identifying tattoo on its lip, both placed in previous years.

This bear was number 5547, a 4-year-old male who had been stunned and studied every year since he first came to the dump as a cub with his mother.

Why some bears have become habituated to the dump while others have not is a question that intrigues the scientists. One theory is

India Struggles to Revive Its Creativity

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Once, when the Roman Empire was dying, and much of classical learning lay in ashes, and the Dark Ages were descending on the West, there flourished on the plains of northern India not only the most civilized culture of its time, but also one of the most creative in history.

There, under the Gupta emperors, 1,000 years before Galileo and Kepler and Newton, Indian thinkers developed a revolutionary idea without which modern science could not exist: the concept of mathematical zero, along with the related system of numerals that is called Arabic but was, in fact, invented here. By the fifth century, an Indian had discovered the earth's axial rotation. Well before the Renaissance re-illuminated Europe, Indian mathematicians had explored the upper realms of quadratic equations and cube roots, had become the first to assign 3.1416 as the value of pi, and had mastered the concept of infinity. Throughout most of history, in fact, Indian science and Indian culture generally matched and at times exceeded anything anywhere else in the world.

But then, conquered by foreigners and immersed in mysticism and worship of the past, India lost its scientific vitality — unfortunately, and somewhat ironically, just as the scientific-industrial revolution was beginning elsewhere. And by the dawn of Indian independence 35 years ago, Jawaharlal Nehru would write sadly that, with some brilliant exceptions, Indian intellectual and scientific life had become "a sluggish stream."

Nehru as prime minister set out to brighten that picture, and today, a generation later, India is generally regarded as having converted itself from a technologically backward nation into a technically competent one. But it is not by and large considered, even by some of the friends of Indian science, to have yet achieved a particularly elevated level of scientific or technological creativity. Performance in the laboratory, critics say, is ragged, uneven, too often mediocre and behind the times. Bright young scientists, unfulfilled and underpaid, flee by the thousands at a time when India needs them most.

Most important, analysts say, is the crucial element, the capacity for innovation that is rooted in the regenerative character of basic and applied research, has yet to be firmly and systematically established.

India offers a vivid illustration of the uphill battle facing the Third World as it struggles to enlist modern science and technology

on behalf of its poor, hungry, and sick millions. With a sixth of the planet's people, India is considered in many ways the de facto leader of the developing countries, with perhaps the best chance to lead them, as a group, away from long-term technological, and thus economic, dependence on the industrialized world. If India cannot develop its own home-grown capacity for scientific advancement and technical innovation, it is reasoned, the gap between northern and southern hemispheres in science-based wealth and power will not only continue but probably widen.

Such concerns will underlie the work of a blue-ribbon committee

wood in saline and alkaline soil; and experimenting with the cassava fruit for production of fuel alcohol.

But for all that, many leaders of India's intellectual and scientific establishment say, conditions are not such as to encourage or promote the crucial ingredient of science. This is the habit of mind that links curiosity with disciplined, rigorous, sustained investigation to expand the limits of knowledge.

"India has built up an enormous potential across the spectrum," says Romen Thapar, the publisher of Seminar, an influential New Delhi-based intellectual journal. "We can do this, we can do that, but all at a technical level which is

Partly also, says Dr. M.G.K. Menon, one of the government's chief science advisers and planners, is the fact that science, and the ever more sophisticated equipment needed to pursue it, are growing and changing everywhere, at an explosive rate. It is difficult to keep up with this while at the same time establishing a basic research network. Therefore, he said, "what you will find when you go around in many of our laboratories is that we have not kept up."

Some historians and analysts of science maintain that the advance of scientific knowledge usually depends on a system in which universities, industry, and government make demands on each other and cross-fertilize each other so as to meet those demands.

But in India, some analysts say, the critical connection among these institutions is weak or nonexistent. Industry makes few or no demands on the universities and vice versa, and the government laboratories do not much interact with either. On top of that, in a reversal of the U.S. pattern, government laboratories do most of the research. Indians and Westerners alike say that bureaucratically controlled science is a contradiction in terms; that initiative and creativity have little chance to flower.

The upshot is that both the incentive and opportunity to do front-rank scientific research is lacking.

Private industry is praised for having produced, in just 35 years, a complete array of Indian-made consumer products. But it is widely regarded as having done little to foster applied research of its own.

Caste, class, and language are also said by analysts to impose barriers to the long-term development of an energetic Indian science — caste and class because they cut off millions from the opportunity to become technologists and researchers; and language because only a tiny minority of Indians speak English, the language in which Indian science is conducted.

Mr. Thapar and others assert that most of the best scientific brains go abroad. According to government sources, nearly 24,000 did so in 1981. More than half of those stayed abroad, and the officially registered expatriates are considered only a fraction of the total. Thousands leave the scientific and technical professions within India as well.

Obviously, Dr. Menon says, India cannot take its place in the front rank "across the entire field of science and technology." In its drive for excellence, it must select those areas most vital to India. Health, fertility control, food production, and energy are the most obvious areas.

Performance in the laboratory, critics say, is ragged, uneven, too often mediocre and behind the times. Bright young scientists, unfulfilled and underpaid, flee by the thousands at a time when India needs them

way behind what the world has long since achieved."

By way of illustration, Mr. Thapar cites Indian automakers. India collaborated with British and Italian auto makers to produce its own cars at the same time Japan collaborated with the United States. But while the Japanese developed their own evolving designs by investing in research and development, Indian automakers did not. As a result, Indian cars, though they have changed somewhat over the decades, look poor and pollute much as did their Morris and Fiat ancestors of 20 and 30 years ago.

In attempting to explain why scientific research is proceeding so unevenly at the moment, some analysts invoke Hindu India's mystical and creative cast. They note the Hindu conviction that reality is a never-ending cycle of birth, death, and rebirth in which nothing fundamentally new can ever be discovered. This, they say, is contrary to the linear-thinking spirit of discovery and the ever-evolving, ever-changing picture of reality that science paints.

But other explanations say that while this may be true, thousands, perhaps millions, of Indians have nevertheless shed their mysticism and embraced science. The real difficulties, they say, are more concrete and lie with a variety of structural, institutional, and economic factors.

Partly, says a Western analyst, it is simply the stage of development at which India finds itself. It has been only 35 years since India began to build its research establishment.

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<i>Dow Jones Averages</i>					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	1066.41	1078.22	1037.71	1064.52	-12.89
20 Trn	454.65	460.64	444.49	461.59	+7.94
15 Util	121.82	122.55	120.11	121.03	+0.21
45 S&P	414.28	420.89	406.39	407.47	+1.19

<i>Standard & Poors Index</i>					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	145.19	146.14	143.16	145.16	+0.00
Industrial stocks	142.04	154.23	152.74	152.74	+2.70
Utilities	42.05	46.71	41.13	45.32	+3.27
Finance	18.29	17.48	12.83	12.83	-0.46
Transp.	24.84	24.05	24.25	24.25	-0.10

Market Summary, Nov. 10

Market Diaries				AMEX Stock Index			
	NYSE		AMEX		High	Low	Close
	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	348.34	339.34	339.37
B	113.24	124.57	11.18	11.93			
	758	1,236	317	301			
D	37.75	82.70	5.18	7.20			
own	71.75	77	144	216			
G	42.55	39.77	4.61	1.71			
S	309	322	183	182			
shs	1,977	2,008	844	849			
sts	411	387	67	125			
ws	2	2	1	0			
<i>Jones Bond Averages</i>							
	Close	Chg	Chg%				
Indus	71.56	-14.15	-19.1%				
Utilities	72.37	-45.57	-40.0%				
Manufactures	48.75	-1.44	-2.9%				
AMEX Most Active				Sales	Close		
DomePrl				\$17,800	23		
Chame Ho				367,400	10		
HouCITP				200,400	15		
Worms				38,400	51		
Cm Corp				177,200	41		
Not Patent				107,000	11		
Summerside				100,000	10		
Airbus Airt				120,000	10		
Int'l Bankers				147,000	47		
PagePatt's				131,000	10		

NYSE Index

	Hib	Low	Close	Change
Composite	85.94	81.78	81.62	-0.72
Industrials	94.72	92.72	92.72	-1.21
Trans.	74.76	73.85	73.85	-0.74
Utilities	44.43	44.33	44.33	-0.22
Finance	72.91	90.51	92.51	-0.33

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Class	Chg%	Some Corp	2,457,900	16%
				Eugen	1,561,900	
				AmerT&T	1,255,900	63
DomePrtl	\$17,000	216	+1.16	GTE Corp	1,060,700	42
Champ Ho	367,400	472	+ 7	PensCo	1,057,300	41%
HouOffTr	100,000	15	- 14	MonNet Inc	1,053,300	
WellsFtr	354,000	516	+ 10	Merrill Lyn	1,042,200	40%
CMI Corp	177,000	214	+ 7	Federl Mfg	1,022,400	
Nat Potent	147,000	114	+ 26	Siemens Tech	981,500	
Bawmer Ins	160,000	514	+ 24	JBA	93,500	5%
Alaska AirI	152,000	10	+ 26	OfficesSvcs	891,700	57%
Int'l Bankof	149,000	416	+ 26	SocSec Prod	86,700	31
PageFehr g	121,400	71	+ 14	AmEx	815,000	24%
				PacG&E	728,400	26
				Dresselhol	701,300	20%

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	1947	1946	% Change
Nov. 9	245,376	678,325	-61
Nov. 8	222,955	678,420	-68
Nov. 5	216,903	720,195	-72
Nov. 4	225,341	991,324	-76
Nov. 3	221,995	734,162	-71

Doug Jones Bond Averages

	Closes	Chg's
Bonds	71.86	+0.15
Utilities	72.37	+0.57
Industrials	48.75	-1.44

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued on Page 20)

BUSINESS / FINANCE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1982

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Wall Street's Bears Still Saying What Goes Up Must Come Down

Are bears an endangered species? With the roaring bull market up almost 300 points in less than three months, have they taken to the hills? Hardly.

The number of stock market optimists and pessimists, as measured by the 116 advisory letters that Investors Intelligence monitors, shows 27.8 percent remain bears versus 40.7 percent bulls. The rest, 31.5 percent, like the market but advise waiting for a correction to buy. Here's a sampling of what the bears are saying:

"All our indicators are telling us that the market is ready for the first substantial setback since the rally started in August. We can see heavy distribution at these exceedingly high levels in many stocks and feel that a very strong sell-off is possible." — Wellington Letter by Bert Dohmen Ramirez, Honolulu.

"I have sell signals from my wave count, from my momentum indicators, and from the volume and new highs. I am not going to guess how far the coming correction will take the Dow... but I do say sell stocks here, and for those of you with a speculative bent, buy a few puts."

Master Indicator by John T. Goddess, West Palm Beach, Fla.

And Papa Bear Joseph Granville, who compares the market to Mount St. Helens, warns: "Almost 15 percent of the entire rally was accomplished Nov. 3. By doing this it mathematically suggests the entire rally could be given back in days, not months or years."

In the other corner, for the bulls, counseling subscribers to be 100-percent invested, is Martin Zweig, editor of Zweig Forecast. He admits the action is getting gamier with low-priced stocks and new issues getting a big play." Too much of that, he grants, would be negative, "but at this stage speculative appetites are just getting whetted.... There'll be gut-wrenching down-days ahead, but bulls have a hold on this market."

Somewhere in the middle of this bull-bear tussle, like most, is Nicholas Benachi, Paris manager of Bear Stearns. Asked what he's buying now, Mr. Benachi replied, "Valium."

Wall Street is vulnerable to a 50- to 70-point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average if the Federal Reserve continues to frustrate traders and fails to lower the discount rate in the next week, according to Ake Rydberg, head of the foreign securities department at Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Stockholm.

Buying on Corrections

This would only be a short-term sell-off, he predicts, adding that investors are flush with funds and are coming quickly into the market on any correction. Pointing to the \$250 billion parked in money market accounts, he added, "That's going to move one day, and when it does a chunk will go into stocks."

Mr. Rydberg said the "depressed state" of economic fundamentals — low productivity, high unemployment and low commodity prices — makes him bullish about Wall Street and other markets because of the opportunity for a big recovery. There also seems to be a consensus emerging worldwide that public spending by governments must be checked, he said.

"So for the first time in 10 years there's the chance production can increase without stirring up inflation."

Stocks Mr. Rydberg said the bank is buying are "solid growth" companies such as AT&T, IBM, United Technologies, Carnation and Pepsico, along with Xerox as a "comeback candidate." He also likes the retail group, notably Sears Roebuck and J.C. Penney.

Paul Porzelt, manager of the investment department at Sal Oppenheim, Cologne, sees Wall Street ready for a correction mainly because specialist short-selling is high, but he said he would be "astonished" if it went as deep as 900 on the Dow Jones average.

Still Looking

"A lot of people have still missed this rally," he observed. "Interest rates should continue to go down, and when the return on bonds breaks below the double-digit figure, they'll be looking even harder for a place to put their cash." (The rate now on first-class paper is 10% to 11 percent.)

For Europeans, a strong dollar over the next three or four months will keep up the appeal of U.S. investments, he said, though by late 1983 he expects that the currency will start being seen as fundamentally overpriced. "Stock performance over the last 10 years as adjusted for inflation has been pitiful," he asserted, calling Wall Street attractive on both an absolute basis and relative to other such investments as real estate and antiques. "Maybe the time has come for stocks," he said.

On the bank's recommended list are American Express, AT&T, Cigna and Texas Instruments, as well two cyclical plays, PPG Industries and CSX. Meridith and Medtronic are rated special-growth situations.

Two Dutch multinationals, Philips, the world's second largest consumer/electrical manufacturer, and Unilever, the world's largest consumer packaged goods company, are recommended for purchase by Drexel Burnham in a lengthy report. Both enjoy low price/earnings ratios and have benefited from restructuring, Drexel says. Unilever also was recommended recently by Bear Stearn's head of research, Alan Schwartz, speaking at luncheon in New York for French money managers.

Another Dutch company, Gist-Brocades, is the subject of a favorable report by Bank Mees & Hope, Amsterdam. Underscored is the company's position in biotechnology, notably in recombinant-DNA technology. The bank calls the company's century-long experience in the industrial application of micro-organisms unique. But the investment appeal of Gist-Brocades suffers from the company's involvement in other, less-promising commercial activities, the bank notes, and does not enjoy the biotechnology "pure-play" image of Sweden's A.B. Fofia or Denmark's Novo Industries.

International Herald Tribune

U.S. Target at GATT Talks: New Trade Curbs

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Australia requires foreign automobile makers to buy parts locally before they can manufacture cars there. France admits only foreign companies that purchase locally and export heavily. Taiwan forces an American company to export much of the chewing gum it makes there to protect local manufacturers.

The Reagan administration says such actions illustrate a trend toward "new forms of trade restrictions." It lists the issue as one of its top three priorities for the ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to be held Nov. 24-27 in Geneva.

Mexico Reports Accord With IMF

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog said Wednesday that Mexico had signed a letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund for an emergency loan.

Earlier Wednesday, in Washington, sources said Mexico and the IMF had reached a tentative agreement on a \$3.8-billion emergency loan package to help the country meet its enormous debts over the next three years, according to an Associated Press report.

The three-year loan, subject to the formal approval of the IMF's board, would be extended provided that Mexico takes a number of belt-tightening actions to restore economic and financial stability.

Mr. Silva Herzog said the letter of intent provides for government

Prices Off After Gain On NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued their volatile performance Wednesday, closing sharply lower after recording steep gains during the morning.

"When prices get this high you get a very nervous market," said Hildegarde Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities. "This afternoon you had no buying and lots of profit-taking, but the pattern could be reversed tomorrow."

The Dow Jones industrial average rose almost 12 points in morning trading to about 1,070 but changed direction in the afternoon and closed with a loss of 15.73 points at 1,044.52.

Declines led advances by a 9-to-7 margin while volume rose to 113.2 million shares from the 111.2 million traded Tuesday. Volume has exceeded 100 million shares 22 times since August 18.

The NYSE transaction tape ran 30 minutes late early in the day, indicating that smaller investors were placing buy orders.

An indication that such investors were moving their money into stocks came late in the day when the Investment Company Institute reported that assets of money market mutual funds fell \$309 million in the week ended Tuesday.

It has been expected that as yields on money market instruments fall, smaller investors would move their money into securities, but this week was the first time money markets have not grown in some time.

Professional investors normally pull back when smaller investors are buying. Analysts said professional traders and institutions were both buying and selling in equal amounts Wednesday.

The early surge was a continuation of Tuesday's rally that saw many institutions skeptical of the market's huge move since mid-August, jumping onto the bandwagon.

Brokers pointed out that many large investors have formula selling plans and that was making considerable stock available for trading.

Oil stocks that have not been a major part in this three-month-old rally remained weak, holding averages down, analysts said.

A factor in the market's broad advance was the pervasive view among analysts that the Federal Reserve will encourage further declines in interest rates in order to stimulate the economy.

"Another discount rate is coming — the only uncertainty is the timing," said Ronald A. Glantz, chief investment officer of Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins. At the start of this week, Mr. Glantz expressed his long-term opinion that "the market could move up another 70 percent over the next two years."

The discount rate charged to financial institutions is now 9 1/4 percent.

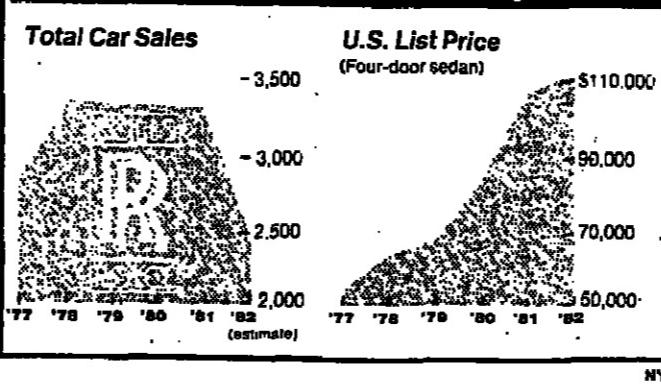
Also bullish over prospects for stock prices is Francis H.M. Kelly, chairman of the investment policy committee at Dean Witter Reynolds. "By the end of 1984, we could see the Dow industrials at 1,500," he predicted. "This will be a decade of austerity in terms of low capital spending and high unemployment, but it promises a bull market for both equities and fixed-income securities."

On the NYSE floor, several blue-chip issues recorded price drops, including IBM, off 1/4 to 3/4%, GTE Corp. 1/4 to 4/4% and ATT 1/4 to 63/4%, all in active trading.

The discount rate charged to financial institutions is now 9 1/4 percent.

Analysts said the market's

Rolls-Royce: Slower Sales for Luxury Cars



Even Rolls-Royce Feels the Slump

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

CREWE, England — It is almost a reflex in the aging factory complex where Rolls-Royce automobiles are assembled. Visitors who ask what happens when the luxury cars break down are smirkingly told: "Our cars don't break down. Occasionally, they fail to proceed."

This carefully cultivated belief that there is nothing like a Rolls-Royce, except perhaps its lower-priced cousin, the Bentley, has long provided a reliable shield for Rolls during economic downturns. Even in lean times, demand has usually been strong enough that Rolls purchasers frequently had to wait several months for delivery.

The cheapest Rolls model, the Silver Spirit, has a list price of \$111,000 in the United States, and the top of the line, the Corniche convertible, lists at \$162,500.

However, the deep and relentless recession now gripping much of the world has changed all that.

First came reports of an increasing number of used Rolls cars on the market at depressed prices. Then there were falling sales figures. Worst of all, according to followers of the company, were news articles about unprecedented discounting from list prices by dealers struggling to sell the numbingly expensive vehicles.

After several months of study convinced Rolls executives that an upturn was not imminent, the company announced last week that it would lay off 750 employees, about 15 percent of its work force here, and 95 employees at the smaller Mulliner Park frame shop north of London. The layoffs are part of a retrenchment plan calling for every department to cut costs by 20 percent.

It is not the first belt-tightening move by Rolls, however. A total of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Hong Kong Subway Funding in Doubt

By Adrian Wright
Reuters

HONG KONG — Plans by Hong Kong's Mass Transit Railway Corp. to finance its new Hong Kong Island underground rail line through property developments of the above-ground station sites are being jeopardized by the property market recession here, analysts said Wednesday.

As the government presented a \$1.82 billion Hong Kong dollar (\$296 million) bill to the railway corporation for surface development rights to a new station, Tokyo banking sources announced the suspension of syndication of a \$1.5 billion loan being raised by the subway development consortium.

Wardley Ltd., agent for the loan in Hong Kong, declined all comment on the loan, and spokesmen for Hong Lung were not available for comment.

A railway corporation spokesman said the corporation plans to get 40 to 50 percent of the cost of

its new island line, estimated at 11 billion dollars at 1983-86 values, through joint surface development of the stations, with the rest financed through export credits linked to the construction contracts.

Any shortfall originally was planned to be covered by additional government equity.

He said all construction contracts for the underground line, totaling about 11 billion dollars, have been awarded.

The Hong Lung consortium has contracted to develop nine of the 11 sites, of which Admiralty 2 is the second, and analysts said that if that falls through, the viability of the remaining sites must be in doubt.

The railway corporation spokesman said the whole line was sched-

uled for completion in 1986; the Admiralty 2 surface site is to be completed by late 1984.

He said that under the plan the consortium undertakes all building costs and risks and splits the profit from sale of the above-ground development 50-50 with the railway corporation. The plan to cover about half the cost from development includes the profit share.

Analysts said the development is put at risk by the decline in the property market here and the financial difficulties of some consortium members, three of which are linked to family interests of Chung Ching-man, who controls EDA Investments, now in default.

Of these three, Aik San Realty and E. Wah Realty, both wholly owned by the Chung family and each holding a 9 percent stake in the consortium, are holding discussions with their bank creditors on their debts, which local press reports estimate at \$4.48 billion dollars.

Analysts say the Chung family also has at least 20 percent of Asociados Hotels, which has an 18 percent stake in the development.

Mr. Rowland, once described by Edward Heath, a former Conservative prime minister, as the "unpleasant and unacceptable face of capitalism," has been a longtime friend and supporter of Sir Freddie, with whom he has been operating a consulting firm since March.

Sir Freddie said Wednesday that he was "very happy to be back in trade." He fended off criticism by waving a report showing strong public support for his venture.

Produced by a London company, BIM Research Partners Ltd., the report was based on a confidential survey made in August of people in 57 cities. It concluded that Sir Freddie "is likely to receive a level of consideration [by potential customers] second only to Thomson's, the market leaders" in package tours.

The company, which plans to start operating next month, will include among its target destinations the United States, Greece, Spain and Mexico. It predicts a first-year turnover of more than £7.8 million.

Since the Skytrain and tours empire collapsed last February with debts amounting to well over £200 million, none of the creditors has received any payment, said Christopher Morris, a liquidator from the accounting firm of Touche Ross & Co.

"This is an extremely complex and long-term problem and I can give you no accurate forecast of how it will be resolved," he said.

A bank spokesman said the new plan will attract more first-home buyers by a lower monthly repayment. Currently, mortgages have a maximum life of 15 years. The interest rate will be 13 percent.

Wheelabrator-Frye is a worldwide engineering and manufacturing company with 206 facilities in 33 states and 24 countries.

■ 20-Year Mortgage Planned

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. said Wednesday it will offer new home-mortgage scheme with repayments over 20 years.

Signal currently has about 72 million shares outstanding. The 40 million shares to be exchanged for Wheelabrator-Frye currently are authorized but unissued.

As a result of the merger, the former Wheelabrator-Frye shareholders would own more than 35 percent of the combined companies' approximately 111.4 million shares.

Signal's units include Mack Trucks Corp., its largest subsidiary; Garrett Corp., which makes aircraft turboprop engines and turbochargers for trucks; UOP Inc., which is involved in energy, environment and engineering; and Amplex Corp., an electronics company. Signal earned \$214 million last year on revenue of \$5.34 billion.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Out. Close	Close	Prev.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Out. Close	Close	Prev.
5/26	250	244	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	250	244	16	16	14	22	215	205	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	230
5/26	210	205	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	210	205	16	16	14	22	215	205	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	180	175	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	180	175	16	16	14	22	175	165	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	150	145	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	150	145	16	16	14	22	145	135	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	120	115	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	120	115	16	16	14	22	115	105	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	100	95	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	100	95	16	16	14	22	95	85	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	80	75	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	80	75	16	16	14	22	75	65	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	60	55	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	60	55	16	16	14	22	55	45	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	40	35	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	40	35	16	16	14	22	35	25	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	20	15	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	20	15	16	16	14	22	15	10	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	10	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	10	5/26	1.50	16	16	14	22	5/26	5/26	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	5	5	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	5	5	16	16	14	22	5	5	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	2	2	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	2	2	16	16	14	22	2	2	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	1	1	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	1	1	16	16	14	22	1	1	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	0	0	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	0	0	16	16	14	22	0	0	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	0	0	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	0	0	16	16	14	22	0	0	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
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5/26	0	0	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	0	0	16	16	14	22	0	0	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
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5/26	0	0	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	0	0	16	16	14	22	0	0	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
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5/26	0	0	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	0	0	16	16	14	22	0	0	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
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5/26	0	0	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	0	0	16	16	14	22	0	0	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	0	0	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	0	0	16	16	14	22	0	0	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	0	0	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	0	0	16	16	14	22	0	0	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	0	0	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	0	0	16	16	14	22	0	0	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	0	0	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	0	0	16	16	14	22	0	0	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	0	0	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	0	0	16	16	14	22	0	0	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	0	0	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	0	0	16	16	14	22	0	0	5/26	10	5/26	100	240	230	230	230	
5/26	0	0	5/26	1.50	100	5/26	0	0	16	16	14	22	0	0	5/26	10	5/26	100					

CROSSWORD



WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
ALGARVE	C	F	CLOUDY	LONDON	C	F	
ALGERIA	19	65	12	LOS ANGELES	15	59	8
AMSTERDAM	20	62	13	MANILA	16	61	10
AMKARA	5	41	8	MEXICO CITY	24	75	7
ATHENS	17	67	8	MIAMI	27	54	12
AUCKLAND	18	64	12	MILAN	27	54	12
BAGHDAD	20	62	12	MOSCOW	24	75	7
BEIJING	12	54	9	MUNICH	27	54	12
BEIRUT	15	59	10	NAIROBI	24	75	7
BELGRADE	16	61	3	NASSAU	27	51	12
BERLIN	16	61	9	NEW YORK	19	60	17
BOSTON	17	64	10	NICE	18	64	10
BRUSSELS	13	55	9	OSLO	19	60	9
BUCHAREST	13	55	9	PARIS	14	57	6
BUDAPEST	12	54	6	PHOENIX	14	57	2
BUENOS AIRES	12	54	6	REYKJAVIK	14	57	1
CAIRO	18	64	12	RIO DE JANEIRO	27	51	14
CAPE TOWN	20	65	11	ROME	20	61	10
CASABLANCA	19	66	11	SAO PAULO	22	71	17
CHICAGO	19	66	7	SEOUL	12	51	8
COPENHAGEN	19	66	9	SINGAPORE	19	64	24
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	10	STOCKHOLM	9	48	16
DAMASCUS	13	55	9	SYDNEY	11	50	14
DUBLIN	13	55	4	TAIPEI	19	64	16
EDINBURGH	12	54	9	TOKYO	17	63	13
FLORENCE	13	55	9	TUNIS	13	55	14
FRANKFURT	16	61	7	VIENNA	13	55	4
GENEVA	19	66	2	WILMINGTON	13	55	10
HARARE	23	73	11	ZURICH	12	54	7
HELSINKI	12	54	4				
HONG KONG	18	64	4				
HOUSTON	27	81	14				
ISTANBUL	10	55	6				
JERUSALEM	10	55	4				
LAS PALMAS	23	73	19				
LIMA	23	73	15				
LISBON	17	63	10				

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

NOVEMBER 10, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following abbreviations are used: \$—dollar; #—pound; £—pound sterling; (m)—month(s); (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd

SF 785.40 SF 785.40 SF 785.40

(d) Bonds Invst.

(d) Stocks Invst.

SPORTS

Yount Near-Unanimous Choice as American League's MVP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Robin Yount of the Milwaukee Brewers, who capped his finest season by setting a World Series batting record, is the runaway winner of the American League's most valuable player award.

Yount, a 27-year-old shortstop, received all but one first-place vote and 385 points in balloting by a panel of 28 members of the Baseball Writers Association of America, two from each league city. Eddie Murray of the Baltimore Orioles was second with 228 points. The results were announced late Tuesday.

Third in the voting was Doug DeCinces of the California Angels with 178 points, followed by Hal McRae of Kansas City (175) and Cecil Cooper of the Brewers (152). The other first-place vote went to Reggie Jackson of the California Angels, who finished sixth with 107 points.

In 1982, Yount coupled an improved offense with his most consistent season in the field to surpass the potential that even his boosters had forecast when he broke into the major leagues in 1974, at age 18.

Before this year, Yount's best season had been 1980, when he set career marks with a .293 average, 23 home runs and 87 runs batted in. In 1982, he batted .331, one point behind league-leader Willie Wilson of Kansas City; he also drove in 114 runs, hit 29 homers, stole 14 bases and, while improving his range at shortstop, committed only 24 errors.

Civic Center, on Feb. 5, 1977. Leonard began his unparalleled professional career with a six-round decision over Luis Vega. Five years and \$37 million later he had captured two titles, the welterweight and junior middleweight championships, and had avenged his only pro defeat in 32 fights by defeating Roberto Duran in the second round of one of the most exciting back-to-back boxing confrontations ever.

Leonard's 32 professional victories included 7 knockouts, 16 TKOs and 9 decisions. He was never knocked down as a pro.

When it came time to make his announcement Leonard launched into a freewheeling speech in which he said, "Very few people get a second chance to visualize how beautiful the world is. I had the blessing to be able to see again."

Leonard described the things he regarded as beautiful and applauded his closest friends and family. Before the evening got under way, his mother had said of her son's intentions and the prospect of big money for future fights, "What's he going to do with all that money if he can't see it?"

Someone asked, "Does that mean you won't fight anyone?"

Leonard replied he would not. "No. That's it. That's it."

Leonard said he had reached his decision to retire "right here tonight in the ring," after wrestling with the question for months. He underwent surgery for a detached retina in his left eye May 9 — shortly before a scheduled title defense against Roger Stafford — and two weeks ago was given a clean bill of health from return to boxing if he chose to.

Leonard said when he came into the mock ring for Tuesday night's "Salute to Sugar Ray Leonard" he was about 55 to 60 percent certain he would retire. The clincher, he said, came when Hagler was introduced to the crowd and climbed into the ring.

"I made the decision today with Marvin Hagler present," Leonard said. "Every day I would change my mind. I wanted Marvin Hagler present. When I walked to the corner where Hagler was, I wanted to feel him. And I didn't."

A Hagler fight would have been worth about \$15 million to Leonard, the biggest paycheck in the sport's history.

It was a strange scene. In the

background, the management

Yount, whose bat cooled off during the American League playoff against California, was outstanding as the Brewers met St. Louis in the Series. He batted .414 with one homer and shared the team lead with Cooper by driving in six runs. Although the Brewers lost the Series in seven games, Yount set a record with four hits in two of the games.

Yount played only one season in the minor leagues, in 1973, before joining the Brewers the following year. He played in 107 games his first season and has been the team's regular shortstop ever since. This year, Yount became the first shortstop to lead the league in both total bases (367) and slugging percentage (.578). He led the league with 210 hits and tied McRae for the league lead in don-

bies with 46. He was second to teammate Paul Molitor in runs with 129 and third in triples with 12.

Harry Dalton, Milwaukee's general manager, said Yount is better than most great shortstops of the past because he excels at hitting as well as fielding. "Luis Aparicio was a great defensive shortstop and had tremendous speed, but he did not hit the ball out of the park," Dalton said.

Asked on the eve of the World Series if he felt he deserved MVP honors, Yount dissolved personal goals. "The Milwaukee Brewers are the most valuable team," he said then. "The year I had could not have come about if it wasn't for this club."

On Tuesday he remarked: "When you are involved in team

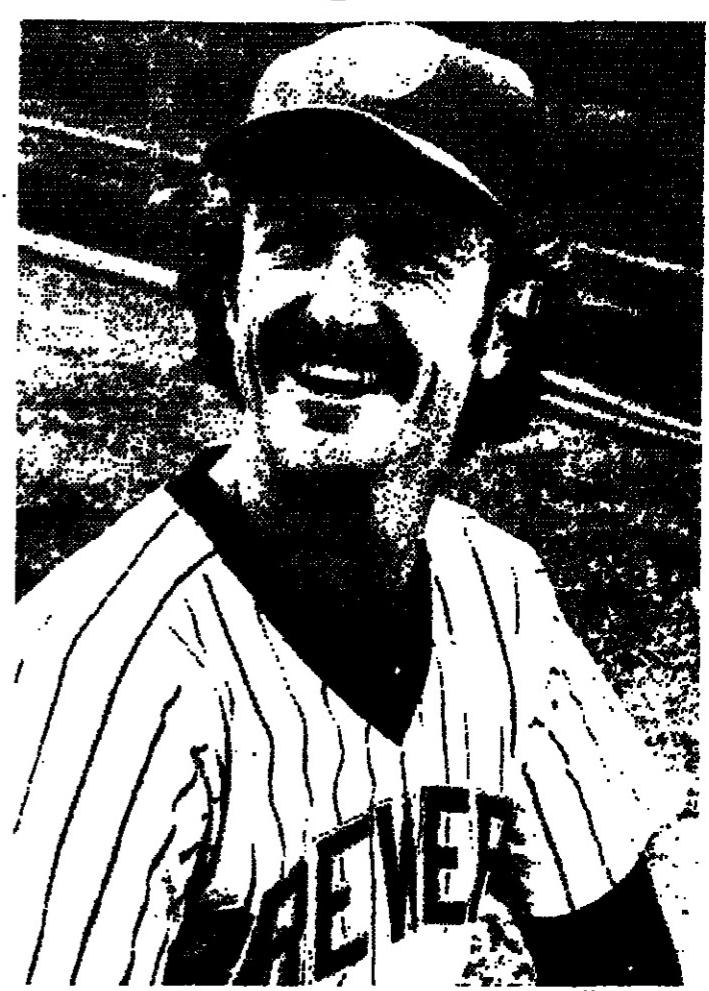
sports, it is difficult to single out a person because the person getting all the glory never could have done it without other guys. Personally, I think there is too much emphasis on these kinds of awards."

Jim Golla of The Toronto Globe and Mail was the only voter who did not pick Yount first. Golla was quoted in The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle as saying he had based his selections on a method he uses for handicapping horses:

"Can the horse, or player, carry the weight of a team the distance? Can he carry a team an entire season? Does he do something special in the stretch? Does he lift himself up to the occasion and maybe make the other horses or players around him that much better by forcing the pace? To me, said Golla, "the answer to all those questions was 'Yes' with Reggie Jackson. It wasn't with Robin Yount."

Runner-up Murray hit .316 with 32 homers and 110 RBIs. DeCinces batted .301 with 30 homers and 97 RBIs. McRae led the major leagues with 133 RBIs and Cooper was a .313 hitter with 121 RBIs. Jackson tied with Milwaukee's Gorman Thomas for the major league lead in homers with 39.

It was the second straight year a Brewer has won the MVP — reliever Rollie Fingers was named last year — and represented a Milwaukee sweep of 1982's season-ending major awards, since Brewer right-hander Pete Vuckovich won this year's Cy Young Award.



Robin Yount



The Associated Press
Sugar Ray Leonard, wife Juanita after the announcement.

Leonard Bowing Out

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — Sugar Ray Leonard, improvising all the way exactly as he has throughout a spectacular boxing career, quit the ring Tuesday night and said he would never be back as a fighter.

Leonard kept a crowd of about 7,500 admirers at the Civic Center waiting as he delivered a soliloquy about all the things he has found beautiful — most notably his sight, which had been briefly impaired by his boxing career.

Pointing to middleweight champion Marvin Hagler, who was seated nearby, Leonard said: "A fight with this champion would be one of the greatest in boxing history. This is the only man that could make it possible."

"But unfortunately, it will never happen."

And then Leonard, 26, the wealthiest fighter boxing has ever known, said, "Thank you," and turned away from the microphone.

There was a moment of confusion, because many have recently forecast that Leonard would not fight Hagler but might return to the ring anyway against other opponents.

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Leonard said he had reached his decision to retire "right here tonight in the ring," after wrestling with the question for months. He underwent surgery for a detached retina in his left eye May 9 — shortly before a scheduled title defense against Roger Stafford — and two weeks ago was given a clean bill of health from return to boxing if he chose to.

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It was a strange scene. In the

background, the management

class of 1982, he is not expecting to find a job that relates to his major in psychology. He cannot be so choosy. "Odds and ends," he said. "Anything I don't know what I'm doing, I have no idea."

Unlike most members of the class of 1982, however, Sydor has long been accustomed to changing direction because of circumstances beyond his control. In the last seven autumns, he has worn five dif-

ferent football uniforms. He is 23 years old and has no promises for next autumn.

More than seven weeks ago, on the second Sunday of the National Football League season, Sydor was a rookie wide receiver and special-teams player with the Pittsburgh Steelers. He thought he had found a place to learn and to develop his talents. He had thought the same thing as a freshman at Northwestern University, and as a sophomore at Villanova and as a senior at Syracuse.

Five times in six years, Sydor has been in the position of having to look for another football team in a new place. He can still laugh at his never-ending search — and that he may lead the NFL in invitations to homecoming weekend parties.

But there are other, more sobering facts. Two days after his pro debut, he was on strike. His chances of earning another Steeler paycheck in the near future seem less likely with each day. There are car payments to make immediately, and plans for a wedding with the union would threaten a player.

Not unexpectedly, the NFL called off next weekend's games. The 16-week regular season — 112 games — now has been affected by the strike, leaving no more than 10 games if the season resumes Nov. 21 and two weekends are made up.

He was cut near the end of training camp, after having signed with Pittsburgh as a free agent, but his series of injuries to veterans quickly created a job for a rookie.

Now the rookie has been caught in the strike. While his friends at

the union would have looked at their paychecks and wondered if the players demands are unreasonable, Sydor has moved back to his parents' home in Rosemont, outside Philadelphia, to save money.

"It's weird when you read something about what the players want," he said. "And then, if someone comes up to me, they say: 'Don't you think that's a lot?' We make \$20,000, or \$16,000. It's hard to explain. You always get a lot of questions that are very hard to answer."

His odyssey began in 1977, as a senior at Radnor (Pennsylvania) High School, when he chose to enroll at Northwestern. The coach was replaced at the end of his freshman season, and while the old staff had allowed him to play football and run for the track team, the new staff was not bound to that agreement. "I was being pressured not to run track," he said. "I had been promised I could do both."

So he transferred to Villanova, where his father had been a world-class sprinter in the mid-1950s. Sydor competed in both sports. He joked that his job on Villanova's championship distance-medley relay team was just to stay close enough for Sydney Maree to make up the difference.

Now, who knows? Ironically, the 1974 strike gave nonstriking rookies an opportunity when veterans stayed out of training camps. This strike may cost rookies a chance to develop before a new group competes for their jobs next year.

"It will be just starting over when I go back, if there's no season this year," Sydor said. He laughed and added, "I don't even know if I'll still be considered a rookie or not. I hope not."

His hope is based on economic reasons — and a simpler issue: "Not being hassled for being a rookie," said the rookie.

Meanwhile, the management

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		Western Conference	
Atlantic Division		Midwest Division	
W	L	Pct.	G
Philadelphia	5	.8	1
Boston	5	.1	1
New Jersey	3	.3	1
Houston	3	.3	1
New York	0	.0	1
Central Division	5	.2	1
Detroit	4	.4	1
Minneapolis	3	.3	1
Atlanta	3	.3	1
Indiana	2	.3	1
Chicago	2	.3	1
Cleveland	0	.0	1
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division		Pacific Division	
San Antonio	6	1	.857
Dallas	4	2	.444
Phoenix	3	3	.500
Seattle	2	4	.333
Portland	2	4	.333
San Diego	0	5	.000
Tidewater's Racers		New Jersey 84, New York 82 (Cook 19, A. King 12, G. King 20, S. Williams 12).	
Philadelphia 84, Boston 82 (Trotter 18, Lucas 27, Long 21, Bellotti 22, Riddle 18).		Los Angeles 78, Utah 104 (Murch 25, Bonka, Gilmore, Gervin 22; Griffith 26, Drew 20).	
Atlanta 118, Utah 105 (Murch 25, Bonka, Gilmore, Gervin 22; Griffith 26, Drew 20).		Golden State 73, Denver 75 (Kellie 23, Knight 20, Cervenka 18, Chapman 15, Thompson 12).	
Seattle 112, Chicago 111 (Silkow 21, Thompson 20, Price 15, Corcoran 12, Lucas 11, Lusk 10).		Seattle 73, Los Angeles 72 (Price 17, M. Jones 17, Johnson 14, Trotter 17, Lucas 11, Lusk 10).	
Phoenix 117, Houston 116 (Long 21, Bellotti 17, Trotter 17, M. Jones 17).		Atlanta 114, Denver 105 (Roundfield 22, Wilkins 25, English 20, Vender 22).	
Phoenix 117, Houston 116 (Long 21, Bellotti 17, Trotter 17, M. Jones 17).		Los Angeles 89, Kansas City 117 (Wilson 25, Williams 24, Eason 22, Trotter 21, Lucas 11, Murch 11, Bellotti 11, Price 11, Corcoran 11).	
Portland 111, Golden State 96 (Thompson 20, Wilson 16, Eason 15, Trotter 14, Bellotti 14, Lucas 11, Murch 11).		Phoenix 112, Los Angeles 96 (Price 20, Corcoran 20).	
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Portland 111, Golden State 96 (Thompson 20, Wilson 16, Eason			

